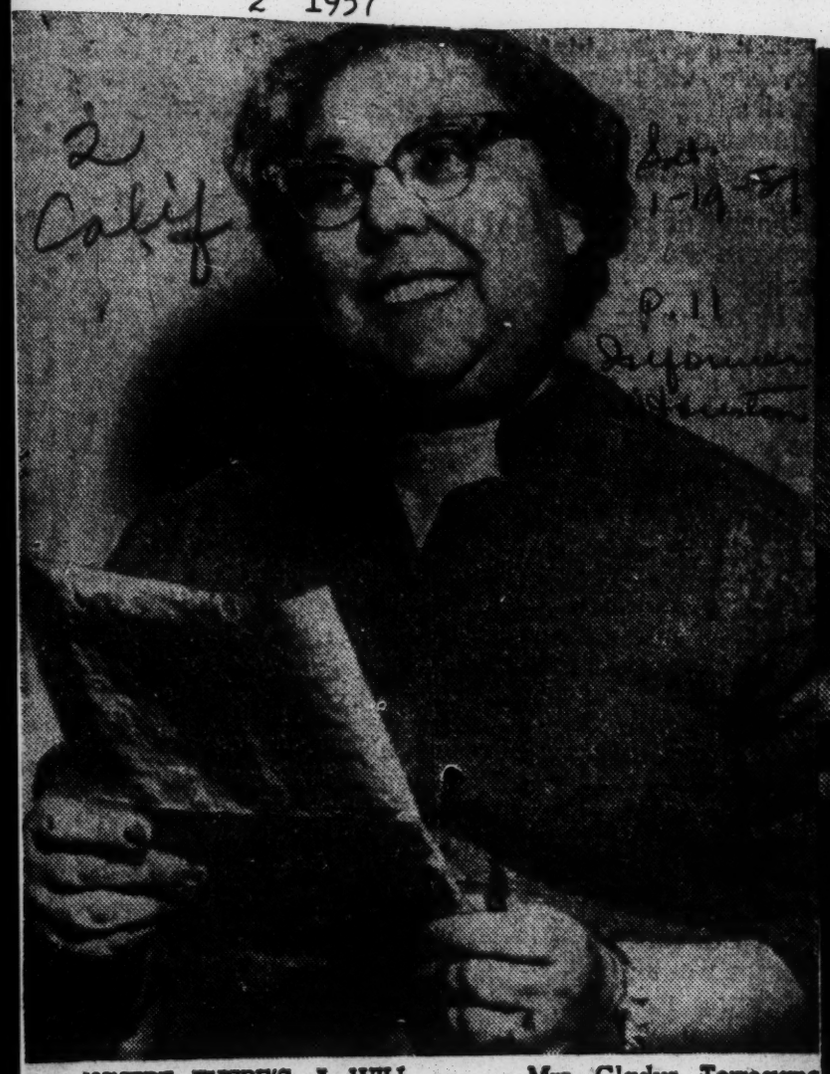


WHERE THERE'S A WILL . . .—Mrs. Gladys Torregano Stevens, 52, of Los Angeles has filed a petition in Superior court of San Francisco, charging that the late Ernest J. Torregano, for many years a prominent San Francisco official, lived a 45-year lie by posing as a white man and denying his Negro family. The court was asked to award Torregano's entire estate of about $275,000 to Mrs. Stevens, a former New Yorker, who claims that she was the late civic leader's legitimate daughter. (Newspress Photo).

Celtic-Norweigian-Spanish towhead and half-Caucasian, half-Japanese Mitzy.

"In the end," Look adds. "the Robertses let their love for Kim resolve their fears."

Journal & Guide Sept. 14-20-57

California "Interracial" Family

Samuel Roberts, Long Beach, Calif., city finance officer and his wife Katherine, who adopted three children of mixed racial backgrounds, are featured in Look Magazine in an article "A Rare Lessons About Love." Mrs. Roberts holds Mitzy, half-Caucasian, half-Japanese, in her arms; Sammy Jr., a Celtic-Norwegian-Spanish towhead is standing and Kim, part Negro, sits on Roberts' lap. (Look Photo)

3 'Interracial' Children Adopted By White Couple

Journal & Guide

NEW YORK — A white couple who unknowingly adopted a part Negro child and later decided to adopt a half-Caucasian, half-Japanese baby said this week, "who knows, but that in ten years our kind of family may become fairly common."

The interracial family is featured in an article "A Rare Lesson About Love," in Look magazine. The parents are Samuel and Katherine Roberts of Long Beach, California, where Roberts works as city finance officer.

AFTER FOURTEEN years of a childless marriage, the pair adopted three-week-old Kim. A few months later they realized that she was part Negro. As the parents faced up to the difficulties that they knew awaited them, they decided to give the child a brother and sister of mixed backgrounds.

They adopted Sammy, a

SIGNED STATEMENTS SAY:

Spicy Tales About Mae, Negro Vocalist Are True

Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Hope 8-22-51

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Investigators for Confidential magazine substantiated stories about singer Dorothy Dandridge and actress Mae West with signed statements from the men involved, a defendant in the libel trial has testified.

Fred Meade, who with his wife Marjorie operated Hollywood Research, Inc., said yesterday that bandleader Dan Terry gave him an affidavit about a purported affair with Miss Dandridge. Meade said this was the basis for a Confidential story entitled "What Dorothy Dandridge Did in the Woods."

And Meade said he and private detective Barney Ruditsky obtained a statement from the late boxer Chalky Wright that he lived in an apartment with Miss West for a year. The Confidential story was titled "Mae West's Open Door Policy."

Meade testified that he interviewed boxers about "Miss West's affinity for prize fighters."

Meade, who is being tried along with his wife and Confidential and Whisper magazines on charges of conspiracy to commit criminal libel, said he also got a signed statement from Hollywood play girl Gloria Wellman that she and five other women cavorted in the nude at the home of actor John Carroll.

Meade, 33, painted a detailed picture of Hollywood Research's wholesale sifting of movieland scandal reports.

Meade denied that "he ever offered any girl or woman anything to go out and entice anyone into an embarrassing situation."

The prosecution charges that Confidential and its agents used "girl traps" to produce scandalous grist for the magazine.

White Couple Adopts Negro, Chinese Tots

Defender Sat. 4-20-57 P.21

Chicago Ill.

NEW YORK — A white couple who unknowingly adopted a part Negro child and later decided to adopt a half-Caucasian, half-Japanese baby said today, "Who knows but that in 10 years our kind of family may become fairly common." The interracial family is featured in an article "A Rare Lesson About Love" in the new issue of Look magazine.

The parents are Samuel and Katherine Roberts of Long Beach, Calif., where Roberts works as city finance officer.

After 14 years of a childless marriage, the pair adopted three-week-old Kim. A few months later they realized that she was part Negro. As the parents faced up to the difficulties that they knew awaited them, Look reports, they decided to give the child a brother and sister of mixed backgrounds.

They adopted Sammy, a Celtic-Norwegian-Spanish towhead and half-Caucasian, half-Japanese Mitzy.

"In the end," Look adds, "the Robertses let their love for Kim resolve their fears."

Alimony Blues!

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 6-1-57

First Wife Tacks Non-Support Charge On Dapper Salesman After He Sues 2nd Mate for $850-a-Month Alimony

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Donald Miller, a suave gentleman in his 31st year of life, now knows what it means to have others do unto you as you would do unto others.

• This parody on the Golden Rule stems from the fact that the handsome Mr. Miller, who had everyone blinking in Domestic Relations Court here when he asked for over $10,000 per year in alimony from his blonde wife, is in the unique position of being checkmated by his first wife who has accused him of falling down in his alimony payments of some $60 per month to her and her daughter. Dori Lynn. three.

Although Donald's occupation has him listed as a realtor and part-time rancher, he had told the court in his complaint against wife No. 2, Beverly, aged 27, that he had been receiving anywhere from $300 to $500 per week from his mate (No. 2) for "spending money."

■

IN THE testimony which came after Miller filed his complaint against Beverly, Commissioner Victor J. Hayek asked, "Since you say she gave you that much spending money, what was the source of your wife's income?"

• Answered Donald, "I don't know, but she told me she was singing and had a nice contract . . . and mentioned something about records."

Miller had complained that Beverly continually "discouraged" him from finding a steady job. He also told the court that a nice position that he had held with Toni Hill . . . selling lamps . . . was messed up when Beverly allegedly stole his car which contained the materials needed in the business.

■

MILLER FURTHER pointed out that he had once worked as a realtor, but was now doing "a little ranching."

• Mrs. Miller's attorney charged that the whole thing was not worth the court's time because there had never been a valid marriage. Miller had asked that he be paid some $850 per month in alimony.

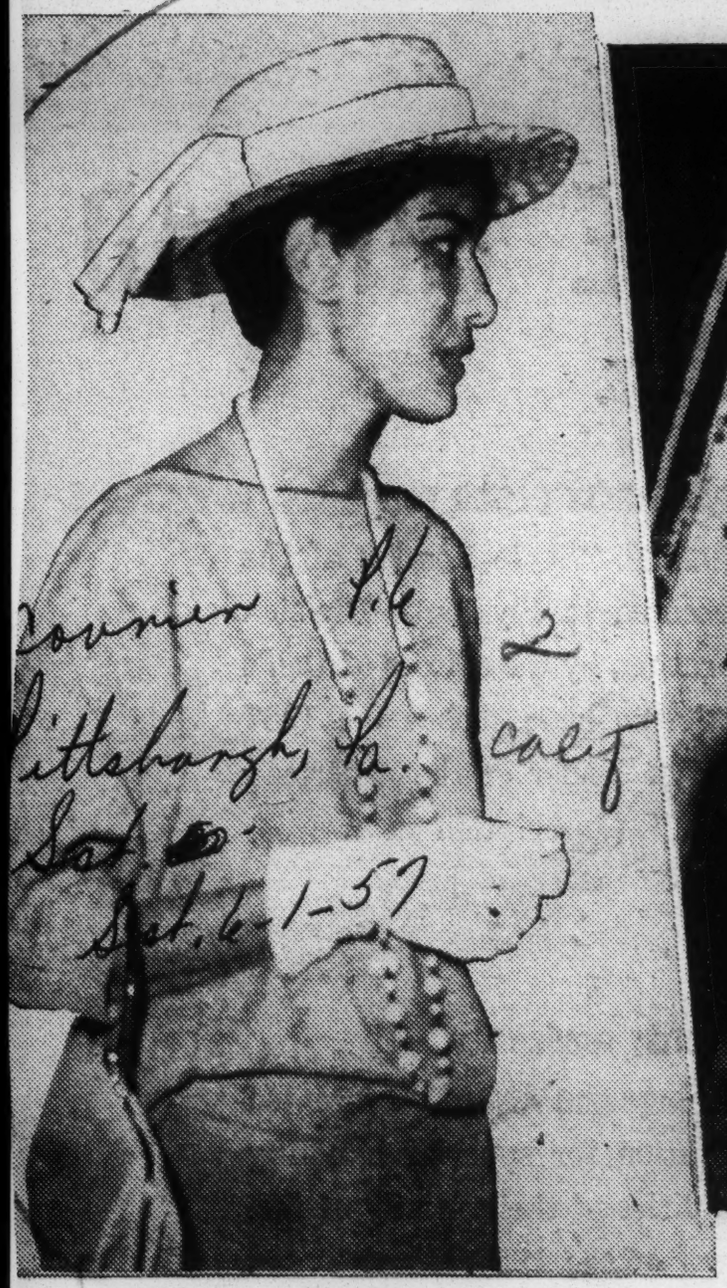
However, the Miller saga reach a new climax when smooth brownskinned wife No. 1, Dorothy, also aged 27, charged him with contempt of court and accused the "part-time rancher" of being $1,440 in arrears with his alimony to her.

■

DOROTHY TOLD the court that she had an interlocutory decree from Donald, but stated that the final divorce was never entered. Donald answered by declaring that he did get a divorce in Oklahoma.

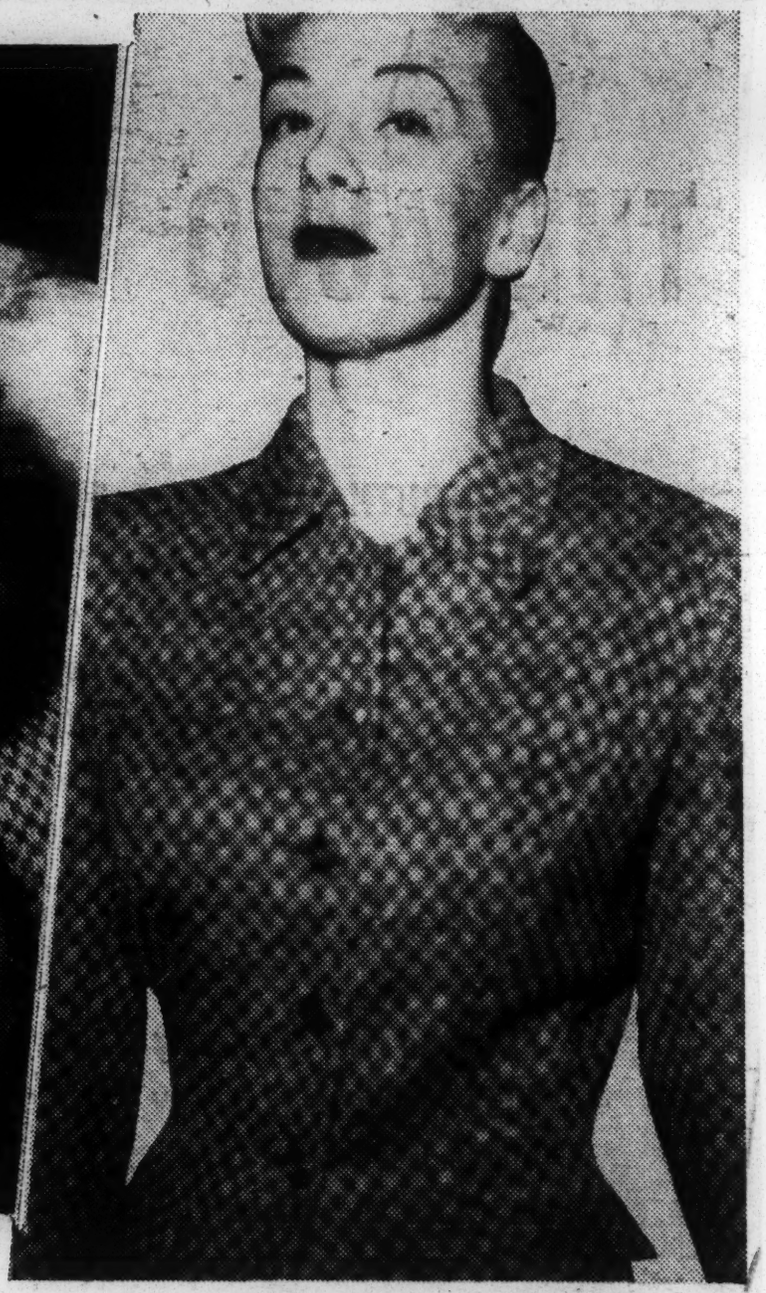
Beverly's attorney said the whole thing is "ridiculous" and Miller is slated to face the contempt charges slapped on him by wifey No. 1 this week. Donald now knows how it feels to sue and be sued.

Principals in Los Angeles Alimony Cases



MRS. D. A. MILLER
. . . she's suing for back alimony

DONALD MILLER
. . . suing No. 2 wife for $850 a month alimony



MRS. BEVERLY MILLER
. . . her lawyer says request ridiculous

2 1957 D.C.

'I Married A Hindu'

LIFE CAN BE BEAUTIFUL—Mrs. Guilford E. Narangit, the former Amy Davis of Washington, is shown with her three children. She is the wife of Dr. Narangit, a native Hindu now practicing in Washington. The children are Indra, Guilford Jr. and Savitri.

Now there are five of us

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 2-9-57 P6

WASHINGTON

When most Americans think of interracial marriages they think only of white and colored, but cupid is no respector of races and casts his darts in all directions.

One such dart struck the heart of Jamaica-born East Indian Guilford Narangit, a Hindu, when he first laid eyes on beauteous Amy Davis of Washington on the Howard University campus where he was a medical student.

Despite predictions by friends that such a romance would never work, due to the difference in their cultures, the young couple defied the prognosticators and were married in 1945.

Their marriage has been an idyl, according to Mrs. Narangit who is proud of her husband and of their three beautiful chikdren.

It was almost ironical that, although young Dr. Narangit was the son of Indian parents, they were not affiliated with any of the many religious cults which divide Mother India into a crazy quilt of castes and social orders.

They came to Jamaica, British West Indies, as Christian missionaries where his father rose to a place of great influence.

* * *

RECENTLY WHEN Mrs. Narangit took her children on a visit to Jamaica they were given a royal welcome from the moment they arrived at the airport until they left.

This was because her husband, prior to coming to America to study had served in the British customs service.

In addition to his father being a spiritual leader, his mother had served as midwife for hundreds of poor natives who attended their mission.

Because of the love the people held for the Narangits, the youngsters were given the royal welcome.

"I think if I had remained, they would have spoiled my children with kindness," Mrs. Narangit commented with a smile.

Irony again played a hand in their visit to Jamaica. The father was unable to accompany his family, due to the difficulty British subjects of color experience getting back into the United States under the quota system.

Dr. Narangit, who is planning to become an American citizen, felt it best to remain here instead of risking the red tape involved in gaining reentry.

His wife and children who are native born Americans experienced no such difficulty.

Mrs. Narangit is the daughter of Mrs. Sadie Davis and has four sisters and seven brothers here.

She is talented as well as charming and was one of the featured beauties of the New Faces Guild theatrical group sponsored by the AFRO

Courier Sat. 5-11-57 Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 3

2

Stopped—Because he was stopped from dancing with his wife, ex-Australian Mrs. Leopoldine Tynes, Richard Tynes, war veteran and head of an upholstering company, has sued the Moulin Rouge night club of Washington, D. C. The couple, who have two children, may set a new interracial pattern for the nation's capital.

May Be Aired in Dixie Court

Children of Mixed Marriage Fail to Share Rich Estate

(By Courier Staff Correspondent)

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. —The strange and unique case of a colored woman who legally married a white man —scion of a wealthy Florida family—in Atlanta, Ga., in 1920, may soon rocket into the spotlight in Florida, if the colored wife, now a widow and mother, goes through with her plans.

Mrs. Christine Beverly, now 59, operator of a flourishing rooming house here, is the widow who was married to the late Joseph Beverly, white, Aug. 31, 1920. She bore 10 children for him. Five of them are still living and form the crux around which the projected action may come.

IT WAS late in the afternoon that Aug. 31, 1920, when Joseph Beverly went into the Fulton County courthouse in Atlanta and secured the license to marry Christine and did marry her.

Mr. Beverly was a boiler repair man, then working for the Atlantic Ice and Coal Co. He died in 1940, after a happy, though sometimes turbulent and disturbing 20 years of marriage to his chocolate-colored wife.

As a result of his death and because of the provisions of the will left in 1934 by his aunt, Mrs. Eliza E. Joseph of St. Augustine, Fla., the five living Beverly children of the white father may be in line to share in a rich estate once valued in the neighborhood of a million dollars.

When Mrs. Joseph died in St. Augustine in 1934 she left her estate to the children of her three sisters and to their children's children, if any. Joseph Beverly was described in the will as "the son of my sister Mary A. Beverly."

HE WAS given a $1,000 cash bequest which he received during his lifetime, according to Frank F. Harrold, trust officer of the St. Augustine National Bank, executor of Mrs. Joseph's estate.

Mrs. Joseph's estate consisted of cash, bonds, stocks, mortgages and real estate. Her stocks included shares in: Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of Indiana; Standard Oil of California; Socony-Vacuum Oil; American Can Co.; Penn Public Service Corp., and other rich firms.

Mrs. Joseph's will directed that the children of her three sisters — with the exception of one nephew whom she disinherited — were to receive the income from her estate after a specified share had been given to a Catholic church and school in St. Augustine. This was to be handed along to "their children's children."

MRS. BEVERLY was quick to defend her late husband's loyalty to her as a Negro. "He never once denied me," she said, even though they were arrested twice while they lived in Atlanta where they married.

At no time did the late Mr. Beverly ever press his race status as a white man, she said, even though events later showed conclusively that he was a member of the wealthy and influential Florida family.

In fact, Mrs. Beverly points out, her late husband has a sister in South Jacksonville, Fla., who has met her and has treated her cordially. The color question just didn't come up, Mrs. Beverly says.

HER PRESENT concern is based on a belief that although the wealthy Mrs. Joseph's rich estate is supposed to have been closed out, there is still a sizeable sum somewhere which has not been accounted for.

If this is true, and Mrs. Beverly believes it to be, then her four sons and one daughter are entitled to their share of whatever is there.

To that end she has sought legal advice and says she will go to court, if necessary, in the interest of her children.

"Mrs. Joseph didn't leave anything to me," Mrs. Beverly points out," and I am not claiming that. But my husband's children are entitled under the will to share in whatever there is, if there's anything there."

Should the case go to court, then will be unfolded again the story of the Negro woman who so appealed to the Florida-born white man that he went to the Fulton County courthouse in Atlanta and got a license and made her his legal and lawful wife — almost 37 years ago.

NEGRO RACE IS FADING INTO WHITE MAJORITY

P. 4 Section 4

Science Sees Assimilation, Complete Disappearance

Commercial Appeal

HAS SEGREGATION ANGLE

By International News Service

Recent scientific studies showing the American Negro is vanishing as a race provide another, long-range perspective for assessing the segregation issue.

Based on a series of scientifically objective standards such as blood group, taste "blindness" and similar measurable physical characteristics, the studies reveal the Negro is disappearing into the white majority population due to race mixing and intermarriage.

Going On Since 1675

This mixing has been going on in the United States since 1675, according to the biologists, and was much greater in the past than it is now. Nevertheless, Prof. Kurt Stern of the University of California says, "Probably by 1980 there will hardly be a single Negro in the United States who can claim purely African descent."

Dr. H. Bentley Glass of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, an outstanding biologist and Southern-educated, estimates the American Negro today is "one-third" white.

Sun. 9-22-57

Dr. Glass studied seven different gene types in a large group of American Negroes as compared to American whites and African Negroes. Genes are tiny chemical components of cells which largely determine the hereditary characteristics passed from parents to children.

Six of the genes studied by Dr. Glass were related to blood types. The seventh was a "taste" gene. Science knows the chemical phenylthiocarbamide is unpleasant tasting to some people and has no effect on others. This difference is believed due to racial heredity.

From the observed frequencies of certain characteristics, Dr. Glass and others calculated that about two-thirds of the "genetic building material" in the United States Negro comes from Africa and about one-third from white stock.

A Light Brunet Race?

Professor Stern, looking "centuries ahead," predicts in an article in Scientific American:

"It seems likely that the flow of African genes into the numerically white population will increase. They will become so dispersed in the dominant group that only slight changes in its appearance will be apparent.

"The average skin color will shift slightly towards a light brunet.

"I suppose if some person now living could return at that distant time (Dr. Glass estimates 40 to 70 generations or at least 1,000 years) he would ask in wonder: 'What became of the Negro?' "

Biologists also point out fusion and race disappearance is precisely the present pattern for the American Indian.

Will this future man be mentally or physically or morally inferior, should the fusion discussed above take place? The weight of scientific opinion seems to indicate otherwise.

Biologist Sewall Wright of the University of Chicago cites evidence that "crossing of inbred families tends to improve resulting offspring."

And Nobel Prize winner Prof. H. J. Muller offers this observation:

"Depending on the rapidity of social change, this process of racial mixing might be largely completed within a few hundred years, or it might take several thousand."

Marriage Between White And Colored Is Magazine Story

The most "touchy" issue of them all is reviewed in the current issue of PAGEANT magazine by the Memphis TRI-STATE DEFENDER for November 23, under a one-column headline saying: "Survey shows Negroes oppose mixed marriages."

Home P1

It is conceded by the Defender that the "survey made by Pageant may not be accurate in the following statement: The writer gives the following statistics on interracial marriges in the United States last year But does not explain how he obtained his figures for it is well known that in the majority, of if not all, of the northern states race or nationality is not recorded on marriage licenses."

Nashville Tenn

But the data, if they can be called that, gives some figures capable of producing plenty debate and arguments.

Sat. 12-7-57

For instance the Defender article says:

"Most Americans, Negro and white object to inter-racial marriages and are not passive in on their opposition, Louis E. Lomax concludes in the November PAGEANT Magazine.

"Of the 1,569,000 American couples wed last year, 1137 were interracial: 90 per cent of the latter were between Negro man and white women: and 5 per cent involved white man and Negro women: the remainder were between non-white (Orientals) etc and whites.

"Mr. Lomav (Pageant Magazine writer) records this personal conversation held with a number of interracial couples who cited their problems and dilemmas: finding decent living quarters, making and holding friends, getting and keeping jobs. The problems of their children were also recounted.

The 1137 interracial couples, Defender article says, "knowingly moved into a world that is neither black nor white, leaving themselves open to endless hostility, flagrant insults and wholesale ostracism."

Sat. 12-7-57

A number of years ago one magazine article furnished some statistics showing that there were three million cases of individual "passings" in the United States. That is persons who had been born colored or white had managed, for reasons best known to themselves, to change their race from colored to white or white to colored. Evidently the "passing" individuals in many cases, became the parents of children. And the children in time, themselves became parents of more children, further complicating the "statistics."

It is recalled that here on the Nashville scene, the Hon. George H Cate, Sr., got off a good one in a speech when he said, "There are LIES, DAMLIES and STATISTICS"

Thus, more fuel for the flames is furnished when the debates and arguments are started here, there and everywhere over how many married couples in the United States are interracial.

The Memphis paper's article concludes with a paragraph about a youngster who spoke at a birthday party, saying:

"I am glad to have all of you all here. My mommie is white and my daddy is colored, so that makes me kin to all the people in the world."

'Bring intermarriage into open' — Powell

Afro-American p. 9

Baltimore Md

WASHINGTON — "The question of intermarriage between the white and colored races is one of the things that has got to be brought out into the open because it is talked about behind the scenes."

Sat. 12-7-57

"Colored and white Americans have got to fight the cry of the southerner when his logic runs out that desegregation of public schools and civil rights will bring about intermarriage of the races."

Rep. Adam C. Powell (D.-N.Y.) was answering questions put to him by members of the New York press corps on the nationwide "Reporters' Roundup" radio program over the Mutual Broadcasting System when he made those statements Sunday.

* * *

ASKED WHETHER he thought white and colored people in the South "will ever learn to live together as brothers in peace and no bickering," Powell replied, "that is a fact of social evolution that must come."

He said the question of intermarriage is one of the things that has got to be brought out in the open because it is talked about behind the scenes.

"The truth of it is — I've been minister here in New York City, a liberal town — of a liberal church of 10,000 members for 27 years and the men of my staff perform 100, maybe 125 marriages a year," he said.

* * *

"OUT OF THE 27 years of performing such marriages, by actual count, we have married four interracial couples."

The statistics prove that the question is unimportant, Powell said, and when a southerner raises the question, "he is merely trying to bring up something which has no validity and no factual support to try to hold back the dam."

Powell said he is the only colored person President Eisenhower has seen since Oct. 11, 1956. He has been granted another appointment but no date has been fixed.

Asked whether he thought he and other colored persons were playing "second fiddle" to southern governors who saw Mr. Eisenhower Tuesday afternoon, Powell said he would not say that but he thought his appointment should have come first since he had already received a commitment. He said he had so informed the White House.

Survey Finds No Increase in Intermarriage

CHICAGO, (ANP) — Interracial marriages have not increased as a result of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools, according to a survey made by JET magazine.

The JET survey was made through personal interviews with marriage license clerks in Chicago, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Pittsburgh.

The clerks were asked: "Has the Supreme Court decision increased interracial marriages?"

Typical of their comments was that of Harry Richenstein, Newwark's clerk for 24 years. "Court decisions," he said, have no bearing on affairs of the heart. As far as I know, the Supreme Court decision, or no other decision, has any bearing on the incidence of interracial couples making applications for marriage licenses."

In New York, acting city clerk, Thomas A. Lenane, observed that there are perhaps six or seven such applications per month. But, he said, this is "the same number as in the past seven or eight years."

THE LOWDOWN ON Miscegenation!

By BAKER MORTEN

A REPORT in the Journal of Negro Education says miscegenation — mixed marriage among the races — is by and large the fruits of American slavery days.

The article adds that while there has been no mass desire among either whites or Negroes to intermarry, creeping miscegenation to some degree has taken place ever since the days of chattel servitude.

The report, titled "Some Aspects of Interracial Marriage in Washington, D. C.," was written by Sister M. Annella, R. S. M., head of the sociology department at Belmont Abbey College. It is based on the writer's doctoral dissertation, "Interracial Marriages in Washington, D. C. 1940-47," published by the Catholic University of America Press in 1953.

Of a total of 373 interracial marriages in Washington during the 1940-47 period, only 20 involved Negroes, and one of those was with an Indian.

■

THE ARTICLE goes on to show that in the days of slavery when a Negro woman's body was about the only means she had of purchasing favors, racial mixing was no wise uncommon. As a matter of fact, the white master had total control of his dark servant to use in any manner he desired. To be sure, he capitalized on this advantage.

In those days interracial mixing was common, but interracial marriage was small. Since then, miscegenation has had no great rise, but has undergone significant changes.

Among the factors which promoted miscegenation in slavery days was the predominance of Negro and white females over males.

For example, in virtually every instance where females of a particular racial group outnumbered males of that same group, as has been in the case of whites, Negroes and Japanese, females intermarried more frequently than males. On the other hand, where males outnumbered females, as they did among Filipinos, Chinese, Indians and Hawaiians, the number of interracial marriages by males occurred more frequently than for females.

THE PROHIBITION of interracial marriage by law has occurred in many states. Today there are 29 such states with laws against interracial marriage and mixed co-habitation.

Much to the surprise and obviously the distaste of many people who claim interracial marriage to be indiscreet and biologically harmful, a University of Delaware anthropologist recently wrote that contrary to the beliefs of many people, interracial marriage is ofttimes beneficial rather than disastrous.

This Week's Featurette

Laws and social ostracisms surrounding interracial marriages have stymied the union of racial mixtures ever since the end of slavery and today racial mixing is not nearly as frequent as it was in the last century.

However, not more than 70 years ago, racial marriage between white and Negro people would have been a sensation to newspapers.

■

SUCH WAS the case of the interracial marriage of abolitionist Frederick Douglass to Helen Pitts, a woman suffragist and writer, in 1894. The union created a big stir in the white press. The Washington Evening Star gave Douglass' age to be 67 at the time of the marriage and reported her to be 35. According to the marriage record she was 46 and he was 60.

Thirty-two years after the Douglass-Pitts marriage a flood of bills referred to as the "Anti-Intermarriage" bills were introduced to the Congress by Representatives from Texas, Georgia, Mississippi and Florida. The purpose was to prohibit the intermarriage of persons of the white and Negro races. Fortunately, however, the bills died.

While there are fewer interracial marriages today than previously in this country, most Negro-white unions take place without notice from either the white or Negro press.

Most states which did not legislate against mixed marriages are in the North. This does not mean that there is necessarily less prejudice in the North. Studies have revealed that the attitude of most white persons in the North toward intermarriage of Negro and white is not a great deal more tolerant than that of Southern whites.

■

BUT THE loudly yelled and widely believed theory of segregationists that the purity of the white race will be lost if intermarriage occurs has been constantly refuted by men of science.

Many of these scientists contend that no race is "pure" since all races are mixed with different national bloods.

Southerners, fearing that interracial marriage will "mongrelize" the races, are now beginning to hear anthropologists and men of medicine point out that interracial breeding is actually beneficial in the production of a stronger and fitter individual or race.

Miscegenation will continue as long as people inhabit the earth. There is no law strong enough to dictate the principals of the heart.

Army Explains Position On Soldiers With Foreign Wives

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — All military personnel will get full protection as long as they are on the post, but this same protection cannot be guaranteed off-post, according to a spokesman from the Defense Department.

This comment came in reply to query on why the Army bowed to they wished to stay right on the prohibit Negro soldiers with overseas wives from remaining with their outfit when it was moved from Germany to Fort Hood.

31 GI'S INVOLVED

The spokesman pointed out that there were only 31 such couples in this division, and that had a perfect right to remain in the outfit if they wished to say right on the base. And as long as they were on Federal reservation they would have been protected by the Army. But the Defense Department could not be responsible for what might happen off base.

The Army has a policy not to violate state laws. For that reason they had always taken mixed couples out of outfits sent to the southern area. This was not the first such incident. Of course, if you want to get real technical, continued the spokesman, these soldiers could have insisted on remaining with the division. But the Army had not encouraged it because it did not wish to subject its men to the humiliation and harrassment which they might have met in the community.

IT ALL STARTED IN TEXAS

All the talk about the Army removing these interracial couples was started by a chamber of commerce spokesman from Kileen, Texas, who publicly boasted of their removal.

NEGRO WILL STAY WITH GERMAN WIVES

Transferred From Divisions Returning To Texas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—(AP)—The Army said Wednesday that all Negroes in the 2nd Armored Division known to have married white women in Germany will have transferred to other units before the division reaches its new station in Texas early next month.

Advance elements of the 2nd Armored are scheduled to leave Germany late this month for Fort Hood, Texas, and will be followed soon afterward by the remainder of the division. The 4th Armored Division, now at Fort Hood, will replace the 2nd in Germany.

The Army was confronted with the problem of mixed marriages after the decision was reached to assign the 2nd Armored to the Texas post. During the last several months, the division commander informed Negro soldiers who had married German women that Texas does not recognize marriages between Negroes and whites.

The Army said also that the decision in each case would have to be made by the individual soldiers who had contracted such marriages. It said that as far as is known all of the 30 soldiers involved in such marriages have been transferred or will be assigned to other units in Germany before the division leaves its overseas post.

Talking About Texas

German Wife of Negro GI Is Not Afraid of 'No Man's Land'

BAD KREUZNACH, Germany —"I am not afraid" was Mrs. Barbara Rowe's answer when asked whether or not she would be willing to accompany her Negro soldier-husband to Texas.

Mrs. Rowe is the former Barbara Kaes of Bamberg, who married her Specialist 2/c husband, William, after meeting him in 1955.

She is one of 31 German girls affected by a U. S. Army ukase which has forbidden Negro members of the Second Armored Division to take their wives with them back to the United States for duty in Texas.

• Mrs. Rowe asserted, "I don't care what people think or say, I'm not afraid and will accompany John anywhere."

Mrs. Rowe is not alone in her sentiments, for the wives of two other Negro GIs here have also announced their willingness to go to Texas with their husbands. Specialist 3/c Henry J. Williams of Lawton, Okla., declared, "I asked my wife would she like to go to Texas with me and she replied 'I will go anywhere with you. Nothing will ever come between us'."

■

M/Sgt. Robert J. Plick of New Orleans asserted, "My wife said she was marrying me because she was convinced I would make her a better husband than any other man, regardless of color."

The questions arose after Negro-German couples were left with three alternatives:

1. **The husbands would return to Texas with the division and without their wives.**
2. **The husbands would transfer to a unit in Europe and finish their tours of duty.**
3. **The husbands would return to the United States with their wives and be reassigned to the North.**

The Army presented these alternatives rather than risk the testing of Texas laws against interracial marriage which threaten any Negro who brings a white wife with him with imprisonment.

■

ROWE, PLICK and Williams all decided to remain in Germany. And, all three stated that they were not "pressured" into their decision. Said Plick, "I am well pleased. I wanted to complete my tour in Europe and lacked a year."

Williams, who married the former Margarete Strobel of Worms, stated: "Remaining in Germany is good for me. I wouldn't have had time to get my wife's visa anyway, and we wouldn't have been able to travel together."

Mixed Dating Brings Penal Term To P. 1.

Advertiser p 3 Col 1 Montgomery, Ala. Nov. 11-12 57

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 11 (AP) —A Juvenile Court judge has handed penal terms to two 17-year-olds, a white girl and a Negro boy, after they refused to stop dating each other.

Judge William H. Schannen of Allen County Juvenile Court sentenced the boy to six months on the State Penal Farm, and the girl was sent to the Indiana Girls School for an indeterminate term.

Both were charged with delinquency after they resisted efforts of the girl's mother to stop their dating.

Barbara Baker, an attractive blonde, and James Bowie were arrested last week outside a Fort Wayne youth center for creating a disturbance in a parked car. She first gave police a false address and her age as 19. Investigation revealed both were high school pupils.

The pair admitted in court they had had sexual relations on at least 20 occasions since school began last September and also engaged in drinking parties in Bowie's home.

Fort Wayne juvenile authorities said they knew of at least 40 white girls and 30 Negro boys in the city going on interracial dates. Some white boys are dating Negro girls, they said. Dancing of mixed races is common at several local youth centers, but this was the first time any of the youngsters appeared in court.

Interracial Dating Brings Sentences To Indiana Couple

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 11 (AP).—A juvenile court judge has handed penal terms to two 17-year-olds, a white girl and a Negro boy, after they refused to stop dating each other.

Indiana has no law forbidding interracial rating. The girl and the boy were sentenced on the basis of their admitted sex and drinking activities.

Evening Star Washington D.C. D-A-3 Nov 11-11-57

Judge William H. Schannen of Allen County Juvenile Court Saturday sentenced the boy, James Bowie, to six months on the State Penal Farm, and the girl, Barbara Baker, was sent to the Indiana Girls School for an indeterminate term.

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2 1957

JAPAN

28,000 JAPANESE HAVE MARRIED GI'S

Couples Face Major Problems Back In U.S.

HEADED FOR 'BIG PX'

By KEYES BEECH

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Foreign Service, Copyright 1957 —

TOKYO, Aug. 21.—The last of a dwindling crop of Japanese brides of American GI's are leaving for the "land of the big PX" at the rate of 400 a month.

They are among 28,000 Japanese girls who have married American servicemen during the past seven years. Of this number 25,379 have gone to the United States to face an uncertain future in an alien land.

Japanese and American sources estimate that 3,000 more will go by the time the bulk of United States forces have withdrawn from Japan at the end of this year.

Last week for instance, an attractive, well-dressed Japanese bride and her equally attractive GI husband appeared at the American Consulate to apply for her visa. She was a Vassar graduate with a master's degree in psychology.

She was also one in a thousand.

Some of the brides have records as prostitutes, a fact of which their husbands were aware when they married them. Others were bar girls.

A great many worked at Army installations as post exchange clerks, maids, typists. Some were factory girls, department store clerks or nurses.

Some are so ignorant of the land they are going to live in that they don't know enough English to raise their right hands and swear, "I do." And since their husbands' knowledge of Japanese is equally nonexistent, they communicate mostly in sign language.

Among the more confident young Americans who chose a Japanese wife is Navy journalist 3-c Dale Burk, 20, son of a Trego, Mont., logger. Because he isn't yet 21 he had to get his parents' consent to get married. The consent, he says, was readily granted.

Burk met his wife, Wakako, at Yokosuka, the Naval base near Tokyo, last October. She worked in a bar.

Why did he marry a Japanese?

"I've got nothing against American girls," Burk replied. "It's just that Japanese girls pay more attention to a man.

"I think there are good ones and bad ones wherever you are. But then I'm what I guess you'd call an individualist. I thought about my career and went through a lot of introspection before I made up my mind.

What about the children?

"That's the big thing — the touchy thing," Burk said soberly. "Wakako and I can get along all right, but it's liable to be tough for the kids.

"Anyway, I'm going to teach my kids that they're as good as anybody else, and if anybody wants to argue about it—well, I used to be an AAU boxer and I can take care of myself."

Orphan Suffers In Legal Puzzle

Post & Times Herald P. 4-A
Jan. 1-8-57 Washington D.C.

By Robert L. Baker
Staff R[illegible]

Jackie is a 6-year-old orphan in New Orleans. But she cannot be adopted because of the court's inability to decide whether she is Negro or white.

She may wish to marry some day, but the law may well stop her.

Jackie was born in New Orleans' Charity Hospital on Nov. 2, 1950. Her mother was a white woman, a barmaid in a Negro saloon who could neither read nor write.

Jackie went to live with an aunt. Her mother, suffering from a brain tumor, became a patient of the Home for Incurables.

Dark Skin

On Aug. 1, 1952, the aunt requested the Department of Welfare to take Jackie because she felt the child was a Negro and neighbors were beginning to talk about the dark-skinned youngster.

Jackie was duly declared abandoned by the Juvenile Court for the Parish of Orleans and, on Oct. 1, 1952, was placed in a Negro foster home.

Eleven days later, Jackie's mother died. She took with her the secret of who Jackie's father was.

A prominent Negro, Robert Green, started adoption proceedings. The Department of Welfare approved the application. But the Bureau of Vital Statistics disclosed that Jackie and her unidentified father were listed as white on her birth certificate. This legally blocked the adoption. The Bureau refused to change the girl's race to Negro.

Unique Litigation

Green went to court and the unique litigation which followed is reported in the Race Relations Law Reporter of Vanderbilt University's School of Law.

Some of the testimony in Green's efforts to prove Jackie's father was a Negro, as given before the Court of Appeal of Louisiana, Orleans:

• The hospital employe who prepared the birth certificate admitted she did not ask Jackie's mother if the father was white, but assumed he was and so recorded it.

• Arden R. King, anthropology professor at Tulane University, said he found three "distinctly Negro" characteristics in Jackie; the lip seams; the small, delicate ears, and the girl's coloring. He said it was "extremely probable" that Jackie was part Negro.

Professor King told the Court that he was not certain but he would be better able to determine Jackie's race if she were 9 or 10 years old. He said there were cases of white children with similar characteristics but such cases were "extremely rare."

• A Negro laborer testified Jackie's mother associated closely with Negroes.

• Jackie's aunt said she didn't know for a fact that the girl's father was a Negro. She said: "She (Jackie) didn't fit into my family, she was too dark . . . there were remarks passed that the child was possibly a nigger."

Decision

The Court handed down its decision last June 11.

It noted that anthropology is "an inexact science" and that the evidence in the case was not sufficient to compel the Bureau of Vital Statistics to change the birth certificate "at the present time."

"The final cause of law is the welfare of society," stated the Court.

A dissenting judge said he had no doubt Jackie's father was a Negro and "I cannot permit myself to consent to a decree which must have a most harmful effect on the welfare of the little girl and to some extent on the public welfare as well . . . I cannot condemn this little girl to the humiliation and embarrassment which must ensue . . ."

This judge noted that Jackie will continue to associate with Negroes, her social life will be among Negroes, "and yet she will be unable to marry a Negro since, being registered as a white person, miscegenation (mixed marriage) laws will make such a marriage impossible."

The Louisiana Supreme Court refused to review the case. Green, therefore, has been stymied in his efforts to adopt Jackie.

Meantime, the girl is in a Negro foster home, a ward of the state.

Louisiana court continues Dupas racial hearing until October term

Afro American p. 17 Oct. 9 [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, La.— The legal answer to whether or not lightweight pugilist Ralph Dupas will be declared white will have to wait until next month.

Civil District Judge Rene A. Viosca last week, after hearing witnesses for three days, said the case would be continued to the regular fall term of court which begins in October.

The suit was filed in Judge Viosca's court by Atty. Sam "Monk" Zelden for Dupas, is seeking to have the local boxer issued a birth certificate which will declare him to be of the white race. Dupas vows he will fight with everything at his disposal to be declared legally white.

Baltimore Md.

DUPAS HAS been accused of being colored, having a real name of Ralph Duplessis.

Four months ago, the Louisiana state athletic commission demanded that Dupas produce a certified birth certificate before he would be able to fight in Louisiana again, following two stormy hearings involving the racial status of Dupas.

At that time, Michael J. Cusimano, assistant secretary of the commission wrote Dupas that, "In view of the emormous amount of confusion caused by the disagreement of fact between the records of vital statistics, the commission deems it necessary for you to furnish this office with a certified certificate of birth before future bouts involving you will be approved."

* * *

A RECENTLY enacted state law prohibits colored and white from competing in "mixed" athletic events.

Anthony Ciaccio, state register of public health statistics told the athletic commission that Dupas is colored born in Plaquenines parish.

Dupas however contends he is white. In May of this year, Dupas asserted that he would file suit in court in an effort, to obtain a birth certificate setting forth that he is of the white race.

During the three day court session, Mrs. Evelyn Dupas mother of the 21-year-old boxer, told the court that she preferred her children to be branded as illegitimate white offsprings rather than legal colored children.

* * *

ANOTHER highlight of the hearing was the testimony of Christophe Duplessis, 53, Davant, La., who identified himself as colored and who said Dupas is his nephew.

He (Christophe Duplessis) told the court that Dupas' mother was named Evelyn Foto and that she had been left with his mother when he was 12 years old. Duplessis admitted that he had signed two statements in Plaquemines Parish saying Dupas' mother was his sister, that he was colored and his "sister" Mrs. Dupas was considered to be colored, Judge Viosca did not place much confidence in Duplessis conflicting testimony.

Mrs. Dupas denied her maiden name was Evelyn Duplessis, but admitted that she was reared by a Mrs. Josephine Duplessis. Mrs. Dupas said she never knew her father or mother, but was told her father's name was Foto.

* * *

ACCORDING to Mrs. Lucretia Gravoler, postmaster at Davant, La., in 1935, Dupas, the boxer is one and the same person for whom she issued a birth certificate under the name of Ralph Duplessis.

Mrs. Gravolet testified she knew Mrs. Evelyn Duplessis had a child named Ralph and had "watched him growing up."

For years, the eleven children born to the Dupas couple have been recognized as white and had attended white schools, but the city of New Orleans now contends Dupas was born in Davant, La., Oct. 15, 1935 to Evelyn Duplessis and Peter Duplessis and that his racial designation at birth was "colored."

* * *

LAST WEEK, some twenty witness were scheduled to be heard, when the Dupas hearing was delayed until October.

The Dupas case is against the city of New Orleans and Dupas is hoping to secure a court order for his birth registration as a member of the white race.

Since Dupas has been prevented from boxing here by the Louisiana Athletic Commission, he has accepted bouts elsewhere.

He boxed Seraphin Ferrer, French welterweight to a 10 round draw in Paris, France in May and last week he scored a victory over Johnny Busso in Florida.

* * *

THE QUESTION in the minds of many colored persons in why a colored family (Duplessis) would raise a colored child—11 colored children, in fact.

Another is how a New Orleans court can be expected to determine whether a person born in that area is colored or white. Two races are so mixed up there that is is difficult to figure out who is who.

Maryland Tests Old Racial Law

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6 Maryland prosecuting attorneys have filed a legal brief defending a colonial statute under which a white Baltimore girl was charged with illegally bearing a child fathered by a Negro.

The 20-year-old unmarried girl, Shirley Ann Howard, faces a maximum sentence of five years under the law, which dates back to 1715.

Attorneys for the girl have filed a motion to dismiss the indictment on the grounds that the 1715 law is archaic and no longer reflects modern public policy.

The defense also contends the old law is vague and violates the 14th Amendement of the U. S. Constitution.

Mass. Woman Is Officially White

Defender Sat. 3-30-57

Chicago Ill.

BOSTON — Veteran court attendants this week could not remember any case where a judge in the Suffolk County Superior court ruled that a person has been erroneously classified as colored and should be recorded officially as a member of the white race.

Justice Jesse W. Morton accordingly ordered the New Bedford city clerk to change his records describing Mrs. Clarinda Souza Rose, 50, of that city, and mother of five children, from "colored" to "white."

In the case brought by Mrs. Rose against City Clerk Charles W. Deasy of New Bedford, the accompanying affidavit stated that the "wrong description of color" of Mrs. Rose's late husband and herself was not only "an injustice to (her), but is also an injustice to my children and it may interfere with their social and business connections."

On his part Justice Morton declared that "from the evidence and arguments of counsel, I infer that there is an undercurrent of feeling, certainly in New Bedford and vicinity, that all Bravas — that is, people who come from the Island of Brava — are of mixed blood.

"I saw the petitioner as she testified before me and I find she has none of the characteristice of a colored person and I find and declare that she is a white person."

It was noted by the jurist that all five children of Mrs. Rose are recorded at the State House as white children.

The "difficulty" of Mrs. Rose started on September 14, 1931 when she and her late husband applied for a marriage license. Neither of the applicants could read or speak English. On the records they were later described as colored persons, although Mrs Rose at first was described by an assistant's notation as "white."

By court order the application form and the subsequent records will now be changed to "white."

Judges Finally Decide That Woman Is White

Call P1

Fri. 3-29-57

Kansas City, Mo.

By SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

BOSTON, Mass. — (ANP) — Veteran court attendants this week could not remember any case where a judge in the Suffolk County Superior Court ruled that a person has been erroneously classified as colored and should be recorded officially as a member of the white race.

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Call P4

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2 1957

Court Orders White Hubby 'Pay or Else'

DETROIT (ANP)—A 39-year-old Westside white man was found guilty of non-support on the complaint of his 21-year-old colored wife. He is John E. Cruse.

Mrs. Cora Cruse told the court that her estranged husband refused to support her and their two minor children.

When Recorder's Judge John P. O'Hara asked Cruse what kind of work he did, he replied, "I don't work. I been looking for a job for two years."

Mrs. Cruse told the court that she receives $170 a month from the ADC for the support of herself and their two children.

"Well, you must find a job and support your family or go to jail," warned Judge O'Hara and placed Cruse on two years probation.

The couple was married Jan. 1, 1950, and separated in March, 1953.

White Men Arrested With Negro Women

Advocate
Sat. 5-19-37
Jackson, Miss.

Chief of Detectives M. B. Pierce, Monday confirmed reports of the arrest of two white men in a rendevous with two Negro women here early last Saturday morning in a raid on a house at 533 Campbell Street.

P1

Chief Pierce named the two white men as Robert Dean, of Shreveport, La., and Maynard Ward, a local taxi cab driver.

The two Negro women were named as Jessie Wells and Mary Miller, both of 1033 Campbell Street.

The officers conducting the raid and making the arrest were named as Detective Leon Breckenridge and J. P. Emmons.

Dean was charged with disorderly conduct and the cab driver was charged with soliciting for immoral purposes.

Editor P1

The woman Jessie Wells was charged with operating a disorderly house, and Mary Miller was charged with disorderly conduct.

Adultry Has New Penalty

Daily News
Sun. 7-28-57
Jackson, Miss.

State Is Adding To Punishment Via Compensation

P 2

By DOUGLAS STARR
Of ASSOCIATED PRESS

Little by little, Mississippi is adding to the penalties for adultery which already carries a maximum sentence of six months in jail and a $500 fine.

The 1956 legislature slapped a 10-year prison term on adultery between the races and cut off welfare payments to needy children whose mothers bear illegitimate children.

The latest suggestion came this week during a legislative committee hearing into proposed changes in the workmen's compensation laws.

The Mississippi Economic Council, state Chamber of Commerce and highly pro-management, suggested that a widow who receives compensation as a result of her husband's death should lose her weekly payments if she commits adultery.

Attorney William J. Threadgill of Columbus, member of the MEC study committee, testified:

"Under the present act, compensation ends only with re-marriage, and there are instances in which widows and widowers have lived in open adultery rather than marry again respectably and lose their compensation."

LIABLE TO CHARGE

Of course, such a widow also would be liable to an adultery charge and the fine and jail term.

One effect of this proposed change would be to require every workmen's compensation adjuster to determine the moral character of widows before approving payments.

The present law does not make chastity or moral character a prerequisite to qualifying for widow's workmen compensation.

Another attempt at keeping sex for wedlock is a 1956 law aimed at the most innocent party — the illegitimate child.

The 1956 legislature appropriated some $1,800,000 for needy and dependent children but ordered such welfare payments stopped if the child's mother bore an illegitimate child.

Legislative arguments were that some mothers "make a living" by bearing illegitimate children to increase their welfare payments.

During the same session, one law maker introduced a bill requiring such mothers to be sterilized but the measure never came out of committee.

In this case, too, the mother would be liable to an adultery charge and the fine and prison term.

Modern Mississippians also frown upon what their forefathers considered permissable and, in some cases, proper.

VALUABLE SLAVES

Before the Civil War, slave owners often visited the slave quarters for selfish purposes and the result was a more valuable slave—half Negro and half white. Such half-castes are not unknown today.

In 19th Century New Orleans, the keeping of such mulattos and quadroons as mistresses was considered a sign of social and financial standing.

But the 1956 legislature enacted a law providing for a 10-year prison term for co-habitation between Negroes and whites or any persons "whose marriage is prohibited by reason or race."

Admittedly, the legislature enacted that law at the request of a district attorney to cover a single case.

Bill to end mixed marriage ban dies in committee

LINCOLN, Neb. — A bill to end Nebraska's legal ban against racially mixed marriages was defeated in committee Monday by a 5-2 vote after a hearing highlighted by a sharp debate between the measure's sponsor and an opponent.

Seventy-three year old Sen. John Adams, Nebraska's only colored legislator, introduced the bill and was the only one to speak in its favor during the hearing.

Present Nebraska law prohibits marriage between whites and anyone with one-eighth or more non-Caucasian blood.

Refuse To Lift Nebr. Mixed Marriage Ban

LINCOLN, Neb. — (INS) — The Public Health committee of the Nebraska legislature Monday killed a bill to legalize inter-racial marriages.

The vote was 5 to 2.

The committee hearing, attended by about 50 persons, was highlighted by sharp debate between Sen. John Adams, sr., of Omaha, Nebraska's only Negro legislator, and Roy Harrop, Omaha attorney.

Adams, sponsor of the bill, combined his abilities and experience as an attorney and minister in arguments for passage of the bill which he said was for the "protection of non-caucasians."

He was the only speaker favoring the bill.

Present Nebraska law prohibits marriages between members of the "white race" and anyone with one-eighth or more Negro, Japanese or Chinese blood.

The 73-year-old Adams asserted that of the world's 2,150,000,000 population, only 740,000,000 are members of the white race.

2 1957

MR. AND MRS. EDGAR S. CAHN

Their college romance culminated in wedding at N.Y.'s West End Synagogue on Friday.

Pair met, fell in love in college

(Exclusive to the AFRO)

A four-year college romance, which survived objections of their parents, culminated in a wedding in New York's West End Synagogue on Friday morning.

Principals were 21-year-old Jean Camper, pretty and brilliant brown-skinned daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. T. Camper of Baltimore, and 22-year-old Edgar Stuart Cahn, equally brilliant son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmond N. Cahn of New York City.

She is the youngest daughter of Dr. Camper, a practicing physician in Baltimore for 34 years, who is widely known for his work with the NAACP and civic groups.

The bridegroom is the only son of Mr. Cahn, a professor of law at New York University since 1948 and an author of legal textbooks and papers.

* * *

THE BRIDE is a 1953 debutante presented by the Me-De-So Club and was queen of debutantes in 1954.

She was graduated from Emma Willard School for Girls in Troy, N.Y., and will finish Swarthmore College with honors in May. She plans to enter Yale University Law School next September.

The bridegroom holds a B.A. degree from Swarthmore where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and is presently working on his doctoral degree in English literature at Yale University.

He receives his M.A. degree from Yale in May.

* * *

THE TWO first met when both were freshmen at Swarthmore. "He just always had only eyes for Jean. Somehow, we hoped that maybe theirs was only a passing friendship, but every time I turned around he was here..." Mrs. Camper told the AFRO on Tuesday.

She added "During the vacation in February, they came here and told us they wanted to get married before they graduated in May. We gave our consent somewhat reluctantly and went up to the wedding on Friday."

Also in attendance were the bridegroom's parents. They also had not been enthusiastic about the match, and had reportedly sought to get the youngsters to reconsider.

* * *

FOR HER wedding, Miss Camper wore a white cotton simulated brocade gown.

Rabbi Bernard J. Bamberger officiated at the 11 a.m. ceremony in the study of the large Manhattan Reformed Jewish Synagogue, located at 160 W. 82nd St.

The bride's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth I. Jones of Baltimore, was her only attendant.

Best man was the bridegroom's cousin, Albert Rosenberg of Dayton, Ohio. Also in attendance was the bridegroom's twin sister, Mary Cahn, a University of Chicago graduate student—B. M. PHILLIPS

Attorney Slaps Marriage Laws

ITHACA, N.Y., Jan. 7 State laws forbidding interracial marriage were bitterly assailed here last week by an attorney whose specialty is civil liberties cases.

Counsel Andrew D. Weinberger of New York City challenged the constitutionality of marriage codes in 25 states which ban mixed marriages and declared that marriage to the person of one's choice was a civil right, subject to the protection of the 14th Amendment.

Writing in the current issue of the Cornell Law Quarterly, Weinberger said that of all the discriminations they suffer, minority groups cared least about anti-miscegenation laws."

The attorney called anti-mixed marriage codes an "affront to millions of our citizens."

Weinberger envisioned that the Supreme Court would pass on the question at the next opportunity.

He asserted, "Classification by race based on non-existant racial traits does not serve any valid legislative purpose, but merely continues a classification of Americans as superior and inferior, in contradiction to the American concept of equality.

Racial Marriage Bans Called Illegal

ITHACA, N. Y., March 25 (AP) — Andrew D. Weinberger, a New York City lawyer who specializes in civil rights and civil liberties cases, has questioned the constitutionality of 25 state laws against interracial marriages in an article in the current issue of the Cornell Law Quarterly.

Weinberger said that marriage to the person of one's choice was a civil right, subject to the protection of the 14th Amendment. He said that "of all the discriminations they suffer" minority groups cared least about anti-miscegenation laws. But he added these laws were "an affront to millions of our citizens."

He predicted that the Supreme Court would pass on the question at the next opportunity.

"Classification by race based upon non-existant racial traits does not serve any valid legislative purpose, but merely continues a classification of Americans as superior and inferior, in contradiction to the American concept of equality," he said.

Weinberger pointed out that anti-miscegenation statutes existed in 25 states and had been repealed in 13 others while only 17 states required segregation in education.

White Heiress Seeks To Divorce Negro Mate

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—(ANP)—The 37-year-old daughter of a multi-millionaire, who was happily married for four years to a Negro former actor and TV production man, filed for divorce from her mate last week here on grounds that he committed adultery on 3 separate occasions.

She is Helen Leidesdorf Banks, daughter of multimillionaire businessman Samuel D. Leidesdorf. The thrice-married Mrs. Banks filed suit for divorce from Charles A. Banks in Westchester Supreme Court here.

Banks, 47, is a former actor, TV production man and part-owner of an Atlanta, Ga., radio station. He also owns a liquor store which reportedly nets him $30,000 a year.

The Banks' were married on Dec. 31, 1953 in Nashua, N. H., after a romance that blossomed during an entertainment tour of service hospitals.

Mrs. Banks accused her husband of adultery in 1955, in January, 1956 and last December. No names were mentioned in the suit, but the papers revealed that the couple separated last July from their plush living quarters at Hy-Acres on Pinesbridge Road in New Castle, Westchester County.

Last Feb. 25 through a judgement she obtained, Banks was dispossessed of any ownership in Hy-Acres, He has entered a denial to this wife's charges in the case that will be heard this fall.

Reliable sources revealed that Helen's father had done all in his power to make the marriage stick. He reportedly gave the couple a $100,000 a year allowance.

Doctor's wife names 8 rivals

MINEOLA, L.I.—Dr. Charles E. Baker, prominent physician with offices in Hampstead, is back in the news again after staying out of print for almost a year.

Mrs. Enid Baker, his wife, showed up in the Supreme Court here last Wednesday with her attorney to sue him for a divorce or separation. She named no less than eight co-respondents.

The complaint presented the court asked that Dr. Baker pay his wife $500 a week alimony and that he be made to pay for the education of their two children, plus $7,300 in attorney fees.

THE DOCTOR, who first made headlines in April 1953 in "The Mink Stole Case," denied Mrs. Baker's allegations through his lawyer, Nathaniel Taylor.

Among the eight co-respondents listed in Mrs. Baker's complaint was Mrs. Elinor Ohms, a [illegible] television actress with whom Dr. Baker has been linked since 1949.

Police hauled the doctor and the white actress into court in that April when Dr. Baker snatched a $2,300 mink stole from her gorgeous shoulders as she was getting into her car.

THE DOCTOR, who is a prominent obstetrician, told police that he was only taking what belonged to him, but Mrs. Ohms said that she had bought the expensive fur piece.

In order to get the stories straight, police hauled them both to the station where the stole was put in jail, Dr. Baker charged with larceny, and both he and actress sent home to appear in court later.

When the case came to court two days later, Baker, through his attorney, said "it was all a misunderstanding" and that he would agree that the stole was Mrs. Ohms if she would drop the charges.

She agreed to drop the charges and the case was thrown out of court by District Judge Lyman D. Hall. Mrs. Ohms got the stole back and they went their respective ways.

* * *

MRS. OHMS at that time was married to trombonist Freddie Ohms, a noted jazz figure who had played with many of the country's top bands. He has since died.

Baker again was in the headline in 1954 when the trombonist sued his wife for a divorce, naming him co-respondent and father of her young son.

The musician, however, won no more than a separation. Mrs. Ohms was given custody of the children, but in 1955 the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court gave the musician a divorce.

He was given custody of the elder child, Leslie, but eventually let her return to her mother.

* * *

WHEN THE musician died about a year ago, he left his daughter, Leslie, a $5,396 insurance policy and the $3,058 balance of his estate to her brother, Paul, whom he charged was fathered by Baker.

At the time that Dr. Baker and Mrs. Ohms hit the headlines in the mink stole case, she told police that he took the stole after she told him that she was breaking off their relationship.

She told police that they had been going together since 1949 when she was one of his patients and that he took the stole because:

"He's always been jealous of my mink because I look beautiful in it."

The Bakers have two children — Valerie, 20, who is a student at Marymount Academy in New Rochelle, and Charles Jr., 17, who attends Charminade High School here.

They live in a mansion in the fashionable Minoela section.

DR. CHARLES BAKER
Man of many loves?

MRS. ELINOR OHMS
wife accuses her

Scalds White Woman Who Was In Bed With Hubby

Journal + Guide Sat. 3-2-57
Norfolk Va.
P. 1 & 2

Special to Journal and Guide

CONCORD, N. C. — When Mrs. Jeff Rainey comes from work last Friday night and found her husband in bed with a white woman, she "flew hot" and made things hot around the house for both her husband and the woman who had been sharing his bed.

The result was that Miss Modene Linker, 35, was obliged to go to a local hospital for treatment of the "hot spots", Mrs. Rainey left with her.

* * *

POLICE OFFICERS here say that when Mrs. Rainey walked inot the house and gazed upon the not-so-lovely scene of her spouse entertaining across racial lines. she seized a pot of boiling water from a laundry heater in the room and generously doused the two.

Mrs. Rainey then chased the woman out of the house, caught up with her and bestowed upon her a long-to-be-remembered whipping.

* * *

MRS. RAINEY'S tracks then took her to the office of a lawyer where she instituted divorce proceedings against her husband.

Miss Linker was taken to the hospital where it was learned that she suffered first and second degree burns over one-third of her body. When she is released from the hospital, police said, she will be charged with intoxication.

said were inflicted by an irate wife who found her in bed with her husband.

Officers quoted the aggrieved wife, Mrs. Jeff Rainey, as saying she returned home Friday night and found her husband in her bed with the white woman.

* * *

THE OFFICERS said she told them she got a pot of hot water from a laundry heater and poured it over the woman, who was still in bed, then chased her outside where she beat her.

The white woman was carried to Cabarrus Hospital suffering from second and third degree burns over a third of her body. When she is released, police said, she will be charged with intoxication.

The officers said they had been informed that Mrs. Rainey has started divorce proceedings against her husband.

Wife uses hot water, douses blonde in bed

Afro-American
Sat. 3-2-57
Baltimore Md.

CONCORD, N.C.—A 35-year old blonde spinster was in a local hospital last week recovering from burns that police

Carolina Family Moves Out in Row

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.
P. 13
Sat 11-17-57

STATESVILLE, N. C., Nov. 16 (AP)—Police guarded today against any further demonstrations before the vacant home of two white sisters whom, police said, they found in a car with two Negro men.

Authorities said the family of Mrs. B. T. Lambeth had moved out of the city but declined to say where.

A crowd of between 500 and 600 persons demonstrated before the house last night. Police Chief W. T. Ivey said feeling was running high in Statesville and that the guard would remain at the house tonight.

Police said that downtown, 14 Negroes were arrested last night for disorderly conduct. Officers said the Negroes were crowding whites off the sidewalk and shouting insulting remarks.

White-Negro Dating Stirs N.C. Unrest

STATESVILLE, N. C., Nov. 16 (UP)—A crowd estimated at up to 600 whites, most of them described as curiosity seekers, gathered late night at the home of two white sisters who had been dating Negro boys.

Police, who called out reinforcements for a small guard at the house, said there was no violence. The white mother and her two daughters later asked the Iredell County sheriff to escort them out of town. They left in the direction of Asheville.

At about 11:30 p.m., 15 Negro youths ranging in age from 15 to 22 were arrested on Statesville's main street for disorderly conduct. Police said they were shouting insults at whites and forcing white people off the sidewalks.

Fourteen of the Negroes were jailed and the 15-year-old was released to his parents. Five were still in jail today. The other nine made bond.

The series of incidents were touched off early Thursday morning when police stopped a car for a routine check. They found two young Negro men and two white sisters in the car.

The Negro driver, Alfred James Smith, 22, was arrested and charged with operating the car without a license. His Negro companion was John Franklin Bruner, 20. The white sisters were Judith, 17, and Martha Lambeth, 15, high school and junior high students.

The mother of the two sisters is a mill worker. Their father does not live in Statesville. Police said the two Negro boys told them the girls called them and arranged the date.

GIs Left 4,800 Tan Babies In Germany

Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 12
Sat. 2-16-57

(The following article is a reproduction in part from a survey published in a west German English-language magazine, Deutsche Korrespondenz. — Ed.)

By JAN MANGATH

DK WIESBADEN, Germany — Much interest has always been taken in the problem of the illegitimate children of Allied soldiers in the Federal Republic. This was partly due to the fact that little had been known so far about the actual number of these children — which was often exaggerated — and also because their future, and particularly the care provided for them, seemed uncertain.

Most of the illegitimate children stem from soldiers of the U.S. Armed Forces, which formed the largest contingent of Allied soldiers in the Federal Republic. Their share amounts to 75-80 per cent. The number of births was highest in the troubled post-war years and has in the meantime dropped from 21,117 in 1946 to 5,994 in 1954.

The figures vary considerably in the individual Lander. Bavaria tops the list of illegitimate children of Allied soldiers with 17,449 while Schleswig-Holstein, with the exception of Hamburg and Bremen, has the lowest figure with 1,410. It was particularly the lot of the illegitimate colored children that gave rise to many discussions and anxieties which, however, turned out to be unfounded for the most part. The care provided for them by welfare organizations is the same given to white children. The fear that they might have to suffer from racial prejudices has hardly been confirmed. Incidentally, there are at present no more than 4,800 illegitimate colored children of Allied soldiers in the Federal Republic.

The investigations of the Federal statisticians also provide an adequate answer to the important question concerning the social situation of these children.

Almost 73 per cent are living with their mothers who, in most cases, are gainfully employed, 13 per cent live with close relatives of their mothers, mostly with the latter's parents. Thus, only 14 per cent of these children have had to be placed with foster parents or in homes.

As regards the colored children, these figures are somewhat less favorable. Only 65 per cent of these children live with their mothers and 10 per cent with relatives of their mothers, while 25 per cent are accommodated in homes or staying with foster parents. Only 4.9 per cent of the illegitimate children were registered by their mothers for adoption while in respect of the colored children this figure rose to 13 per cent.

No public funds whatsoever are required for 70 per cent of the children since they are being fully maintained by their mothers, or the relatives of their mothers. Not a few of the soldier fathers share in the maintenance costs of their children, but accurate figures are available. Only 22 per cent of the children are fully supported by public funds, while 8 per cent are granted allowances at regular intervals.

Undoubtedly, the result of this official investigation has contributed much toward clearing up this much discussed problem of illegitimate children of Allied soldiers, and to set at ease public anxieties as to their fate. It goes beyond the tasks set the Office of Statistics to investigate why no more than 6.7 per cent of the fathers were willing to assume responsibility for their children.